

For through tickets and rates of freight apply at
"SHORT LINE" Railroad office 335, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857. **E. O. NORTON, Agent.**

Notice.
JOHN B. LAMPTON has assigned to **J. S. Price** for

Peas, Green Pickles
Chow Chow, Oysters.
ABLE OIL
Lucea and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles in our line.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858.

INSTALLATION.—The ceremony of installation of Rev. B. T. Lacey, as the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, will take place to night at 7 o'clock, on which occasion a sermon will be preached by Rev. R. G. BRANK, of Lexington; a charge will be given to the church by Rev. Dr. BURLOCK, and a charge to the Pastor by Rev. D. P. YOUNG. The congregation and public generally are invited to attend.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the South now almost universally regards the Kansas Nebraska bill as a cheat and a delusion from the beginning to the end, the Lexington Statesman still wanders in darkness and is unable to see how the people have been deceived by that Democratic measure. He asks in what it is a swindle, and it shall be our pleasing duty to reply to his question and as far as possible to explain how that Janus faced production tricked both the North and the South.

In the first place, instead of repealing the Missouri Compromise in direct terms because it was impolitic or unconstitutional, the Kansas bill, usurping the functions of the judiciary, declared that Compromise to be null and void because it was inconsistent with the Compromise measures of 1850. Thus the bill had a lie upon its face. The New Mexico and Utah bills conferred no power upon the people of those Territories to legislate upon slavery while they continued Territories, but merely declared their right in forming their State Constitutions to establish or reject slavery as they might desire, and upon application to be admitted into the Union on equal terms with the other States. There was nothing in this in consistent with the Missouri Compromise, since that measure excluded slavery north of 36° 30' while it continued Federal territory and no longer, leaving the people free to determine, whenever they assumed the dignity of a State Government, whether they would have a free or a slave State. The New Mexico and Utah bills, affirmed the power of the Federal Government over the Territories by reserving to Congress a revisionary right over all the acts of the Territorial Legislatures.

Assuming to repeal the Missouri Compromise the Kansas Nebraska bill left the work incomplete; for instead of re-establishing the laws protecting slavery which existed in that Territory prior to the passage of the bill restricting slavery, the Kansas bill expressly declared that nothing in that act should be so construed as re-establishing those laws, and left the Territory without any law upon the subject one way or the other. But it also gave to the people of the Territory full power over the subject, to exclude or protect slavery, and this power, according to the provisions of the act, the people had the right to exercise through their Territorial Legislatures at any time during their Territorial existence. Now here was the *swindle*. The people of the South were induced to support the Kansas bill upon the belief that it gave them the right to go to the Territory with their slaves and to retain them in servitude until a State Constitution was formed, and that they would be protected in their right of property in their slaves so long as Kansas continued a Territory, in spite of the Territorial Legislature or any other power on earth. But so far from this being the case, there was no law in the Territory protecting slavery, but the emigrant aid societies, the Northern Abolitionists and speculators, and the hordes of Abolition aliens who are constantly threatening to our shores, were invited to Kansas to take part in the election, and upon obtaining the political ascendancy to exclude the Southern man from carrying his slaves to the common territory. We do not now intend to argue the question as to whether or not slavery can practically exist in a country where there are no local police regulations protecting it; it is sufficient for our purpose that the great Democratic authors of the Kansas bill, those chosen friends of the South, have invariably contended that it cannot so exist, or be enforced. We have their authority that as soon as a slave placed his foot upon the Territory of Kansas where there were no laws making him a slave, his shackles fell from him and he stood there as free as his master. On this ground did the Northern Democratic friends of the South defend the bill before their constituents. If this doctrine be correct, and the Missourians who invaded Kansas to establish laws protecting slavery virtually admitted it to be the meaning of the Kansas bill, the South had no possible chance of establishing slavery in Kansas. The Northern men could move into the Territory with their property and the Germans could go to it with their carpet-bags and axes; but the slaveholder was obliged to leave his slave property at home, go to Kansas, obtain a majority over the combined forces of Yankees and free soil aliens, pass laws to protect his slave property, and then return home for his slaves and carry them to the Territory, after he had won it—for until all this was done, he was not secured in his possessions.

Now, we ask our contemporary of the *Statesman*, if this was not all a cheat, and a swindle, and a delusion, and an abomination? What did the South gain by such a measure? A chance to make Kansas a slave State? The South never had a desire to do so, before the passage of the bill, nor did the bill give her the slightest shadow of a shade of a ghost of a chance to make such a State of Kansas. The right to carry her slaves into the Territory of Kansas? But the Kansas bill expressly denied giving her any such right until she had won it against the combined power of the Northern States and the outpourings of Europe; and the authors of the bill knew very well that she had no prospect of winning the right against such odds, and hoisted it as a great measure for freedom. Even Southern Congressmen have boldly said that it never was their expectation that Kansas would be a slave Territory or a slave State. The South gained nothing, however; but lost everything by rekindling the flames of the slavery agitation, to which there will be no end until the principle of the Kansas Nebraska returns all of the Federal territory into Free States.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—A dispatch from New Orleans announces that during the thirty hours ending Monday noon, one hundred and seven deaths had occurred from yellow fever.

"This (the Missouri Compromise) was the most equitable division that could have been made, and by it the South secured all the advantages, and her statesmen were aware of the fact when they voted for the measure; for by it the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor was secured to the South, so long as it continued to be territory, and her institutions were only excluded from that section of the country into which her citizens, if not disturbed by sectional jealousies, would never have desired to introduce them."—*Commonwealth*.

The leading idea of this paragraph is untrue in point of fact. That portion of the federal territory suited for slave labor was not secured to the South by the Missouri Compromise. Not an inch of territory was secured to the South. Every acre of land was opened to free labor, and slavery protected from competition with abolitionism in no latitude. But slavery was excluded from all the territory north of 36° 30', and in this the South secured all the advantages, we confess we cannot see them.—*Statesman*.

When we wrote the paragraph upon which the *Statesman* comments, we were under the impression that Texas and a portion of New Mexico belonged to the United States at the time of the passage of the Missouri Compromise, and were not ceded to Spain until the agitation was quieted. But by consulting the political history of the country, we find that Texas and a large portion of the Louisiana purchase was given to Spain by a Democratic Administration before the Missouri Compromise was passed, and that it was the ratification of the terms of that treaty with Mexico which took place some years afterwards. Hence we were slightly mistaken as to the extent of the territory secured to the South by the Missouri Compromise, and consequently deceived as to the extent of the advantages derived by the South by that bill. But we were nevertheless correct in the leading idea of our article, the *Statesman* to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1818 a Democratic Administration, composed of a majority of Southern men, ceded to Spain, subsequently ratifying the treaty with Mexico, all of the territory then belonging to the United States which was suited for slave labor, except Arkansas and Missouri. In 1820 Missouri was admitted into the Union with a Constitution not only protecting slavery, but prohibiting the Legislature from interfering with it. About the same time a bill was passed restricting slavery to the territory south of 36° 30', thus prohibiting the institution in all that vast expanse of northern territory now known as Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and permitting it to remain in Arkansas, the only southern territory which the unwise and blameworthy policy of Mr. Monroe's Democratic administration had left us. But in the territory in which slavery was thus summarily abolished there were, in fact, no slaves, or but very few, the climate and the character of the soil proving a more effectual barrier to the institution than any statute ever could be; there were but few white people in all that territory at that time, and those who were there, it was understood, favored rather than condemned the act of prohibition. But slavery already existed in Arkansas and was protected by the old French laws of Louisiana. According to the interpretation of the Missouri Compromise given by Northern and Southern statesmen, these laws were to remain in full force, unaltered by Congress and unrepelled by the Territorial Legislature, as long as Arkansas continued as Federal Territory; Congress was virtually pledged by the Missouri Compromise not to interfere with slavery south of 36° 30', and the Territorial Legislature had no power to abolish it. These laws protecting slavery did remain in full force in Arkansas, as long as she continued Federal Territory, and she was admitted into the Union with a Constitution making slavery perpetual. The present Chief Magistrate in a debate upon the subject gave, as one of his reasons for voting for her admission as a slave State, that she was entitled to it by the Missouri Compromise. We maintain, then, our position, that the South practically lost nothing by the Missouri Compromise—since slavery was excluded only from that territory into which no one desired to carry it and where it could not exist to any appreciable extent. And that by it she gained the only portion of the federal territory which was suited for slave labor.

It is perfectly true, as stated by the *Statesman*, that the Missouri Compromise did not protect slave labor in Arkansas from competition by free labor, but it is also true that the laws of Kentucky do not protect it from such competition. All that we claimed for that Compromise was, that, according to the interpretation everywhere given to its provisions, the Southern man could keep his negro in the territory south of 36° 30' min. and was protected in so doing by the old French laws, as long as it continued territory, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had the right to interfere with him. He was free to go to the territory with his slaves and retain them in servitude, and the laws of the land secured his rights.

It was with this view of the Missouri Compromise that in 1850, Southern men were willing and even anxious to extend the line of demarcation to the Pacific ocean, and embrace in its provisions all the territory acquired from Mexico and Great Britain. They were willing even at that late date to endure the odious distinction, and to prohibit slavery in Utah, Oregon, Washington Territory, and part of New Mexico and California, if Southern institutions might be protected in the remainder of the two last mentioned Territories. It would have been fortunate for the South had this been done, as her citizens could then have taken their slaves to New Mexico and California with impunity and thus secured them to the South; but as it is, not a foot of all the great western territory will ever be brought into the Union as belonging to a slave State.

ENGLISH AGAINST THE ENGLISH BILL.—English, of Indiana, the author of the attempted swindle of that name, says he will vote to admit Kansas without regard to her population. He finds it difficult to stem the current of public sentiment in his district, and is willing to do anything for reelection.

We commend this fact to the Southern Democratic market.

SADDLE MARE.—We learn from the Lexington papers that our friend, Capt. THOMAS STEELE, of this county, received a premium for his fine saddle mare at the Fayette County Fair. The ring was for saddle mares, 3 years old and under 4, 12 entries.

A few days before the news reached us of the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, Peter Cooper, thinking he had lost a large pile of money, exclaimed savagely to a friend, "I wish that confounded telegraph was at the bottom of the ocean!"

MOORE AGAIN.—The season of spring visiting, sea-side bathing, summer jaunts to Canada and Niagara, weeks at Still and Crab Orchard in search of gayety and health and sweethearts, is past—and as soon as the Fairs shall all have been held, and the crowds dispersed, the gay and the fashionable, the elderly matron, the young belle, the veteran pleasure seeker and the pretentious and perfumed dandy will return to the pursuits of life and business at home. Frankfort, which has been so dull for many months, so barren of news, and so desolated by the departure of many faces we love to look upon, is once more resuming a comparatively gay aspect, and under the genial glories of the Autumnal Day God is again becoming one of the most jovial little cities in Kentucky. How many matches have been arranged, how much money has been foolishly squandered, how much discomfort has been silently endured because the relentless autocrat—fashion—willed it, by the temporary absence, and excursions, are things which we have no right to inquire into, and which no person can know much about except the interested parties. What crowds every year take wing and fly off in search of pleasure, seeking it in crowded railroad trains and hotels, or amid the dust of much frequented highways, instead of in their own comfortable domiciles or in the secluded recesses where free from the restraints of the public gaze one can indulge in the luxury of consulting one's own tastes and fancies, without regarding censorious tongues and prying eyes. Well powdered during the day to prepare them for being stewed at night, the devotees of pleasures spend hour after hour in restraint and discomfort, and in real or feigned civility tell you what delightful times they have passed at such and such a watering place, or how snugly they have been crammed into a parrot, eight by ten, with some half dozen more of their own species, all of whom were probably as pleased as themselves. The demands of fashion and the endurance that grows out of habit has made this bearable, but having been oneself crowded into damp beds, crammed into stage coaches, suffocated with heat and dust and smoke, and the other day obliged to stand for two hours in the hot sun waiting for a railroad train and to travel to an indigestible dinner, we must confess that it does not agree with our notions of summer comfort. When the sun of midsummer is pouring down its rays upon the parched land, when all animated nature is gasping for breath and panting with heat, the cool shade, the mossy bank, or the well darkened room, when leisure may join with ease, and employment may be found just sufficiently certain to prevent thinking, and yet active enough to insure digestion and sound rest—add to this a pleasant saunter when the sun light is drawing her sober veil over the landscape and night comes in serene majesty attended by her hosts of living lights; to listen to the wail of the whippoorwill and watch the feathered songsters as wearied with joy they fly away to be at rest; to be in liberty to talk when we please and please when we talk, and not to live in dread of being dragged into conversation about trifles with prying noses for whom we care nothing and who care nothing for us, but who deem it a sacred necessity to "say something"—this is what may be termed summer comfort, and these who are permitted to enjoy it in a moderate degree will scarcely envy others, whose tastes differing from their search for it in another way. Be this as it may, let tastes differ as tastes will always differ, we are glad to see the return of recognized friends in the street, to watch the jaunty air of some young friend, feeling in all its fullness the unagitated of having traveled, or what is still more agreeable, to perceive the rose painted by the hands of health and exercise upon the cheek of female beauty and innocence, its glories no longer dimmed by the exhausting heats of mid summer. Besides, to us our city never appeared more enjoyable than at this season, when the pleasantness of the weather is making it both lively and attractive. All hail, delicious Indian summer, with the refreshing and bracing air, and the ten thousand glories which those shoddest upon the leaves and the vegetable world, and the health and vigor thou impartest to the limbs of man! We can soon look forward to the long nights and cozy firesides of gossiping winter, and indulge in anticipation in the social pleasures and the solid satisfaction which that season is capable of affording. Dear reader, cast a glance back at the memories of the circle of kind and kindred faces drawn around a blazing fire, or read like Marcell's dream life, and appreciate with us the joys of winter meditation.

THE DUEL AT RICHMOND.—The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. Sherman Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling district, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was uninjured. The parties then returned to this city and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. "The wound," we understand, has as yet caused him but little suffering, or rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens's course in connection with Judge Brockenbrough's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

THE PETERSBURG DAILY EXPRESS.

The duel doubtless grew out of some very severe strictures which appeared in the *Enquirer* during the early part of the present week, and which reflected in the most decided and emphatic terms upon the veracity of Mr. Clemens. It seems that Mr. Clemens, in a brief conversation with Judge John W. Brockenbrough, of Lexington, not long since, inferred from the Judge's remarks that in no event would he accept the nomination of Governor, if tendered him by the Democratic Convention. This Mr. Clemens communicated to the *Enquirer* in a brief letter, which was published. As soon as the letter fell under the eyes of Judge Clemens he had ever authorized Mr. Clemens to make such a statement, and wrote a letter to that effect. Seeing the response of the Judge, Mr. Clemens addressed him a letter, which the Judge replied to, and this reply Mr. Clemens forwarded to the editors of the *Enquirer*, requesting them to do him justice. The editorial of the *Enquirer* went on to state that it did not at all relieve Mr. Clemens from an unpleasant predicament in which his first unauthorized publication of Judge B's remarks had placed him, and closed with the severe personal strictures above adverted to.

KIRKLEY'S COAT SOLD.—Mr. Simon Kirkley, of Centerville, in this county, has sold his coat, that won the race at Lexington on the 11th inst., and also on the 15th inst., to McGrath & Woods, of Louisville, for \$2,000 cash. He is also to receive \$300 more if the coat wins the post stake at New Orleans. He realized about \$750 from the two races at Lexington. This coat is a three year old, imported York-bred, dam by imported *Alfred*—*Paris* York-bred.

THE FINCHVILLE TRAGEDY.—Accusation of *Bowyer* who killed a *Seducer*—Henry W. Bowyer, accused on the charge of killing James McDowell, for the abduction of his daughter, was acquitted by the examining court on the 16th inst.

There was a loud applause in the court room, on the announcement of the decision of the magistrates.

Mayor Schwann has agreed to be nominated for the office of Mayor of Baltimore.

MARRIED.

In Warsaw, Ky., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Zeph. Morris, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss Mollie Spence, of the former place.

At the residence of J. G. Mastin, Sr., in Woodford county, on the 21st inst., by Rev. C. Lewis, Mr. William Boyette, to Miss Sarah F. Mas.

DIED.

In Georgetown, at the residence of her son, A. M. Lyon, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Ann-Gail Lyon, in the 64th year of her age.

Long and most favorable was she known to us all. Nobly as a true woman, as a fond mother, she was remembered with affection and love, and she gathered a rich harvest of death to the aged looks like a friend.

In Georgetown, on Thursday, the 16th inst., Mrs. MALVIN RANKINS, consort of Dr. Paul Rankins, in the 31st year of her age.

The unexpected and sudden announcement of her death threw a gloom of pall over the community, for she was loved and admired by all who knew her.

At his residence, near Atchison, K. T., on the 12th inst., Wm. H. HARRIS, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this city, and brother of E. D. Harris, of this city.

Deceased was a native of the parish of New York, Cork county, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1845 and served in the Mexican war with Capt. Ben Milam, of the first regiment of Kentucky cavalry. *Requiescat in pace.*

At Paducah, Ky., Thursday night, 9th inst., of Cholera Intestinal, FRANCES ELLIS, infant daughter of Rev. R. C. and Ellen S. Grundy, of Memphis, in the sixth month of her age.

SALES OF LAND IN BOYLE.—We learn from the *Danville Tribune*, Mr. W. L. Reed sold his farm in Boyle, a few days ago, for \$75 an acre. It contained about 300 acres, and is on the Perryville turnpike, about 2 1/2 miles from Danville. The purchaser was Mr. Alfred Cohen. The same gentleman also purchased Mr. M. J. McMerrey's farm, adjoining, for \$70 an acre. It contained about 175 acres. These lands were sold in 1853 for \$50 an acre.

BOURBON LAND SALES.—Mr. Joseph Howard has sold his farm of 280 acres, in the neighborhood of Ruddle's Mills, to Parish Howard, for \$35 per acre.

HORACE BENTONS FARM.—advertised for sale in the *Flag*, and containing 396 acres, has been purchased by Lunford Talbot at \$60 per acre. This farm is situated in the neighborhood of North Middletown.

T. C. Wood's farm at Morelands containing 250 acres, has been purchased by Dr. John Brooks, at \$55 per acre.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF CENTER COLLEGE.—The public commencement exercises of this College came off on Thursday. The following are the names of the graduates:

T. W. Bullitt, Oxmore, Ky.; Isaac J. Long, Ionia, S. C.; James Bennett, Whitehall, Ky.; R. E. Huffman, Stanford, Ky.; S. T. Bullfinch, Lexington, Mo.; O. Lee Bradley, Lexington, Ky.; E. P. Woods, Harrisburg, Ky.; Wm. Wiley, Jefferson county, Mo.; Harry C. Warren, Louisville, Ky.; James S. Ewing, Bloomington, Ill.; Julius L. Hall, Covington, Tenn.; S. D. Crothers, Greenfield, O.; G. E. Wiseman, Greenfield, O.; H. P. Albright, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Dearig, Oklahoma, Miss.; S. D. Everett, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. T. Falls, Hillsboro, O.; J. K. Faulkner, Lancaster, Ky.; W. O. Goodloe, Richmond, Ky.; W. M. Hanna, Shelby county, Ky.; R. H. Kinnard, Danville, Ky.; J. W. Lemon, Mountain, Tenn.; J. W. Nichols, Danville, Ky.; U. W. Scull, Pine Bluff, Ark.; B. W. Warren, Louisville, Ky.; R. Weisiger, Mission Valley, Texas; J. Woodruff, Union county, Ky.

The College now takes a vacation until the first Monday in November, at which time the next session will begin.

THE DUEL AT RICHMOND.—The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. Sherman Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling district, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was uninjured. The parties then returned to this city and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. "The wound," we understand, has as yet caused him but little suffering, or rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens's course in connection with Judge Brockenbrough's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

THE PETERSBURG DAILY EXPRESS.

The duel doubtless grew out of some very severe strictures which appeared in the *Enquirer* during the early part of the present week, and which reflected in the most decided and emphatic terms upon the veracity of Mr. Clemens. It seems that Mr. Clemens, in a brief conversation with Judge John W. Brockenbrough, of Lexington, not long since, inferred from the Judge's remarks that in no event would he accept the nomination of Governor, if tendered him by the Democratic Convention. This Mr. Clemens communicated to the *Enquirer* in a brief letter, which was published. As soon as the letter fell under the eyes of Judge Clemens he had ever authorized Mr. Clemens to make such a statement, and wrote a letter to that effect. Seeing the response of the Judge, Mr. Clemens addressed him a letter, which the Judge replied to, and this reply Mr. Clemens forwarded to the editors of the *Enquirer*, requesting them to do him justice. The editorial of the *Enquirer* went on to state that it did not at all relieve Mr. Clemens from an unpleasant predicament in which his first unauthorized publication of Judge B's remarks had placed him, and closed with the severe personal strictures above adverted to.

KIRKLEY'S COAT SOLD.—Mr. Simon Kirkley, of Centerville, in this county, has sold his coat, that won the race at Lexington on the 11th inst., and also on the 15th inst., to McGrath & Woods, of Louisville, for \$2,000 cash. He is also to receive \$300 more if the coat wins the post stake at New Orleans. He realized about \$750 from the two races at Lexington. This coat is a three year old, imported York-bred, dam by imported *Alfred*—*Paris* York-bred.

THE FINCHVILLE TRAGEDY.—Accusation of *Bowyer* who killed a *Seducer*—Henry W. Bowyer, accused on the charge of killing James McDowell, for the abduction of his daughter, was acquitted by the examining court on the 16th inst.

There was a loud applause in the court room, on the announcement of the decision of the magistrates.

Mayor Schwann has agreed to be nominated for the office of Mayor of Baltimore.

MARRIED.

In Warsaw, Ky., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Zeph. Morris, of Lexington, Ky., to Miss Mollie Spence, of the former place.

At the residence of J. G. Mastin, Sr., in Woodford county, on the 21st inst., by Rev. C. Lewis, Mr. William Boyette, to Miss Sarah F. Mas.

DIED.

In Georgetown, at the residence of her son, A. M. Lyon, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Ann-Gail Lyon, in the 64th year of her age.

Long and most favorable was she known to us all. Nobly as a true woman, as a fond mother, she was remembered with affection and love, and she gathered a rich harvest of death to the aged looks like a friend.

In Georgetown, on Thursday, the 16th inst., Mrs. MALVIN RANKINS, consort of Dr. Paul Rankins, in the 31st year of her age.

The unexpected and sudden announcement of her death threw a gloom of pall over the community, for she was loved and admired by all who knew her.

At his residence, near Atchison, K. T., on the 12th inst., Wm. H. HARRIS, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this city, and brother of E. D. Harris, of this city.

Deceased was a native of the parish of New York, Cork county, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1845 and served in the Mexican war with Capt. Ben Milam, of the first regiment of Kentucky cavalry. *Requiescat in pace.*

At Paducah, Ky., Thursday night, 9th inst., of Cholera Intestinal, FRANCES ELLIS, infant daughter of Rev. R. C. and Ellen S. Grundy, of Memphis, in the sixth month of her age.

SALES OF LAND IN BOYLE.—We learn from the *Danville Tribune*, Mr. W. L. Reed sold his farm in Boyle, a few days ago, for \$75 an acre. It contained about 300 acres, and is on the Perryville turnpike, about 2 1/2 miles from Danville. The purchaser was Mr. Alfred Cohen. The same gentleman also purchased Mr. M. J. McMerrey's farm, adjoining, for \$70 an acre. It contained about 175 acres. These lands were sold in 1853 for \$50 an acre.

BOURBON LAND SALES.—Mr. Joseph Howard has sold his farm of 280 acres, in the neighborhood of Ruddle's Mills, to Parish Howard, for \$35 per acre.

HORACE BENTONS FARM.—advertised for sale in the *Flag*, and containing 396 acres, has been purchased by Lunford Talbot at \$60 per acre. This farm is situated in the neighborhood of North Middletown.

T. C. Wood's farm at Morelands containing 250 acres, has been purchased by Dr. John Brooks, at \$55 per acre.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF CENTER COLLEGE.—The public commencement exercises of this College came off on Thursday. The following are the names of the graduates:

T. W. Bullitt, Oxmore, Ky.; Isaac J. Long, Ionia, S. C.; James Bennett, Whitehall, Ky.; R. E. Huffman, Stanford, Ky.; S. T. Bullfinch, Lexington, Mo.; O. Lee Bradley, Lexington, Ky.; E. P. Woods, Harrisburg, Ky.; Wm. Wiley, Jefferson county, Mo.; Harry C. Warren, Louisville, Ky.; James S. Ewing, Bloomington, Ill.; Julius L. Hall, Covington, Tenn.; S. D. Crothers, Greenfield, O.; G. E. Wiseman, Greenfield, O.; H. P. Albright, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Dearig, Oklahoma, Miss.; S. D. Everett, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. T. Falls, Hillsboro, O.; J. K. Faulkner, Lancaster, Ky.; W. O. Goodloe, Richmond, Ky.; W. M. Hanna, Shelby county, Ky.; R. H. Kinnard, Danville, Ky.; J. W. Lemon, Mountain, Tenn.; J. W. Nichols, Danville, Ky.; U. W. Scull, Pine Bluff, Ark.; B. W. Warren, Louisville, Ky.; R. Weisiger, Mission Valley, Texas; J. Woodruff, Union county, Ky.

The College now takes a vacation until the first Monday in November, at which time the next session will begin.

THE DUEL AT RICHMOND.—The telegraph has briefly informed us of the occurrence of a duel near Richmond, Va., on Friday last. The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday gives the following account of the affair:

About sunrise yesterday morning a duel was fought in a retired spot just beyond Fairfield Race Course, between Mr. O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the *Enquirer*, and the Hon. Sherman Clemens, Representative in Congress from the Wheeling district, in this State. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance ten paces, or less than thirty feet. Three shots were exchanged without effect. At the fourth the ball from Mr. Wise's pistol struck Mr. Clemens on the right thigh a little below the hip, and passed through, causing a serious fracture of the bone. Mr. Wise was uninjured. The parties then returned to this city and Mr. Clemens was conveyed to his hotel, where he now lies under surgical treatment. "The wound," we understand, has as yet caused him but little suffering, or rather, he has thus far evinced the utmost fortitude, maintaining the composure which he is said to have exhibited on the field. The difficulty grew out of certain strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens's course in connection with Judge Brockenbrough's and Mr. Letcher's claims to the Governorship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future.

Sept. 15, 1858—te. THO. S. PAGE.

All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. S. P.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

AND AT VERY LOW RATES!

Sept. 15, 1858—ad.100.

Liberia.

The emigrants in Kentucky who intend going to Liberia in this Fall's expedition, will please refer themselves to my letter, at Frankfort, Ky. I shall leave Frankfort for Baltimore on the 25th of October, 1858, to be in time for the sailing of the vessel to Liberia. The public press in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

ALEX. M. COWAN,

Ag't. Ky. Col. Soc.

Frankfort, Sep. 10, 1858.

Rheumatism Cured!

Not less than about twenty thousand cases, of this painful and paralyzing disease, have already been cured by the use of Dr. Mortimore's celebrated remedy. These comprise cases of every seeming form of the disease, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old Chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years standing, and this after the patients had long been given up as incurable by eminent physicians. Some had taken voyages at sea, spent years of residence in the most salubrious climates, visited the various "Water Cures" establishments, and celebrated Springs, both in this country and Europe, yet had still remained crippled, until they used this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health.

This is a vegetable—internal remedy, prepared and recommended for this disease alone. It cures, and is perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Evidence of the highest possible character from physicians, clergymen and others, is published in behalf of this remedy, such as to give it character with every intelligent or reflecting mind. This evidence will be furnished to any address desired. The medicine is sold at \$5 per bottle, five bottles for \$20, or \$40 per dozen, and will be sent by Express, or as directed, to any part of the Union. Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,

Third St., opposite Journal Office,

Louisville, Ky.

August 20, 1858—ly

NEW FIRM.

PAGE, GAINES & PAGE,

Having associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,

W. A. GAINES,

JAS. R. PAGE.

LIBERIA.

AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN.

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

181 pages, Royal Octavo.

Just published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us that amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—11.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1859, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER

Jan. 11, 1858—17

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HEERENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. (Mar. 10—16)
